THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1831. NO. 46.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A *Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.*

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

HARDWARE

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830.—1y

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

WOOL HATS.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL HATS, by *ALLEN & GRANT.*

February 8—tf

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY. *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRITING,
Blue and White } WRAPPING,
Bonnet and Fullers' } BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830.—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830.—1y.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop.) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831.—tf

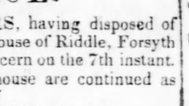
CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

NOTICE.—The Partnerships heretofore existing under the styles of the Columbian Steam Engine Company, and Pennsylvania Steam Engine Company, having been dissolved by the death of part of those concerned, all persons indebted to those concerns are notified that an *immediate* settlement of their respective debts is indispensably necessary. Those having claims against those concerns, will present them forthwith.

JNO. M'FADEN,
ALVAN STEPHENS,
Agents for surviving partner.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1831—6t

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel: it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

February 11, 1831.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
November 19, 1830.

LUKE LOOMIS & CO.

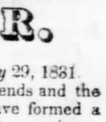
NO. 98 WOOD STREET,

HAVE just received, *Annals of Philadelphia*, being a collection of Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of the city and its inhabitants, from the days of the Pilgrim Founders: intended to preserve the recollections of olden time, and to exhibit society in its changes of manners and customs, and the city in its local changes and improvement; to which is added an appendix, containing Olden Time Researches and Reminiscences of N. York city; by *John F. Watson*, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Feb. 18.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

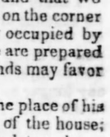
PRIZE List of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1831.—Nos. 13, 26, 28, the Prize of $1,505; besides one of $1,000, one of $500, and many of $300, $200, $100, &c. were sold in this city, and distributed to correspondents abroad.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Ag't. for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh. February 18, 1831.



TO LET. The Rooms at present occupied as the office of the Allegheny Democrat, No. 130 Wood street. Possession to be had on the first of April next.—Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

February 18—t1A



TO LET, A large and commodious Store-room and office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware-room. Possesion given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO. No. 95 Market street.

February 18.—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the Allegheny Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, a large Double Black French CASHMERE SHAWL, the ground covered with small palms, with a deep border of the same. The finder shall receive five dollars, and no questions asked, on leaving it at the Gazette office.

February 18—3t

NEW SUPPLY of the WORKS OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL, A. M., Minister of Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, England. First complete edition; with A Brief Memoir of the Author; in two volumes, with a Portrait—Just received and for sale by LUKE LOOMIS & CO. No. 98 Wood street. Feb 18—3

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—Whereas Robert Campbell, of Allegheny town, holds a bond of the subscriber, which fell due on the first day of October, 1829, for sixty dollars, for which he has given me no value, this is therefore to give notice to all persons, that I will not pay said bond, unless compelled by due course of law. PETER IVORY.

February 18, 1831.—3t*

DOMESTIC GOODS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for several extensive New England Manufactories, will have constantly for sale, by the Package, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, a large assortment of desirable DOMESTIC GOODS, viz:

Merrimack Prints;
Hamilton White and Colored Cotton, and Colored Worsted Goods;
Mathuen Sheetings and Tickings;
Appleton Cottons;
Lowell Heavy Sheetings and Osnaburgs;
Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings;
Lancaster Cottons;
Amsbury Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

They refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh.

GRANT & WARD,
No. 4, Lorman Row, Hanover street, Baltimore.
February 4.—1mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4 for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		1,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24834 Tickets,			$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

February 22, 1831.

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22—tf

POETRY.

From Poems by the Hon. Mrs. Norton

RECOLLECTIONS.

Do you remember all the sunny places,
Where, in bright days long past, we played together?
Do you remember all the old home faces,
That gather'd round the hearth in wintry weather?
Do you remember all the happy meetings,
In summer evenings, round the open door—
Kind looks, kind hearts, kind words, and tender greetings,
And clasping hands, whose pulses beat no more?
Do you remember them?

Do you remember all the merry laughter;
The voices round the swing in our old garden;
The dog, that when we ran still followed after;
The teasing frolic, sure of speedy pardon?
We were but children then, young, happy creatures,
And hardly knew how much we had to lose;
But now the dream-like memory of those features
Comes back, and bids my darken'd spirit muse.
Do you remember them?

Do you remember when we first departed
From midst the old companions who were round us,
How very soon again we grew light hearted,
And talked with smiles of all the links which bound us?
And after, when our footsteps were returning,
With unfelt weariness, o'er hill and plain,
How our young hearts kept boiling up and burning,
To think how soon we'd be at home again?
Do you remember this?

Do you remember how the dreams of glory
Kept fading from us like a fairy treasure;
How we thought less of being famed in story,
And more of those to whom our fame gave pleasure?
Do you remember in far countries, weeping,
When a light breeze, a flower, hath brought to mind
Old happy thoughts, which till that hour were sleeping,
And made us yearn for those we left behind?
Do you remember this?

Do you remember when no sound woke gladly,
But desolate echoes through our home was ringing,
How for a while we talked—then paused full sadly,
Because our voices bitter thoughts were bringing?
Ah me! those days—those days! my friend, my brother,
Sit down and let us talk of all our woe,
For we have nothing left but one another:
Yet, where they went, old playmates we shall go—
Let us remember this.

From the N. Y. American.

A demonstration addressed to the Nation, In vindication of the Administration.

Jackson maintained, before his elevation,
That offices, confer'd on Congressmen,
Would sap all independent legislation:
Conduct us back to monarchy again:
Give our Executive too great a sway:
And "make corruption, soon, the order of the day."

Behold him President! To office, then,
He doth appoint of party Congressmen
A many—aye, a many, many more,
Than any President had done before!

Yet you, (who'd not have in your face a fist sent,)
Be mute! nor cry "The Hero's inconsistent!"
Know that such charge were idle—for, the fact is,
He wants to *prove* his Theory *true* in *Practice*.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the occurrences in the Seminole War.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

I come before you, as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent: I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself, not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of general conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me, without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent; as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide: viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice, but, regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without a just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as any other transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection.—I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential of the proceedings of the Cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the Cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of Gen. Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate; and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing General Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and it is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I here to annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me, dated the 27th January, 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Hon. Daniel Newman, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspicious of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep-rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which, I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

No. 1.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, enclosing extract of a letter from Gen. D. Newman to him, covering copy of Wm. H. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee. WASHINGTON, 27th Jan, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter received from my friend Gen. D. Newman, 'in whom I have great confidence.—I also give you an extract from my friends letter.

The great confidence and friendship which I have long entertained, and still entertain, for Gen. Jackson, as well as yourself, induce me to take the liberty of making this communication to you. I am confident the best interest of our common country requires, not only the harmonious and patriotic union of the two first officers of the Government, but of every patriotic citizen of the whole country, to frown indignantly upon all *intriguers, managers, political jugglers*, and selfish politicians of every description, *who are disposed to divide and conquer*.

I feel the more at liberty and authorised to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject. However, Gen. Jackson himself must see and know the object of these shallow efforts.

I do not know one conspicuous friend of yours, but what has constantly, zealously, and uniformly supported Gen. Jackson, from the day that Pennsylvania declared in his favor to the present time. How, then, can it be possible that Gen. Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy, or sincerity of you, or your friends? No, he cannot—he will not—he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the General to believe such idle tales.

Nevertheless it is proper for you and him both to be apprised of the machinations of the mischievous.

You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you please.

With respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant.
WILSON LUMPKIN.

HON. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Daniel Newman to the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, dated near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th January, 1829, enclosing copy of a letter of Wm. H. Crawford to Alfred Balch.

"W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, a copy of which I now enclose you, (and which has been seen by Gen. Jackson,) he, a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice Presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to Gen. Jackson.

"I hope Mr Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing Gen. J., and putting all things straight; for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C."

No. 3.

Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. WOODLAWN, 14th Dec. 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. If I understand your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. I cannot think a measure of this nature necessary or proper. In other words, it appears to me highly improper, and could hardly fail to stamp the charge of intolerable arrogance upon me in indelible characters. But few men can ever expect to arrive at that height that would justify a step of that kind, much less an individual who lives in the most absolute retirement, and who has no ambition to emerge from it. I am perfectly reconciled to my situation, and would not willingly exchange it with Mr. Adams. But my opinions upon the next Presidential election are generally known. When Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit last April, I authorised them upon every proper occasion to make those opinions known. The vote of the State of Georgia will as certainly as that of Tennessee, be given to Gen. Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Adams. The only difficulty that this State has upon that subject, is, that if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result. For———————writes to me, "Jackson ought to know and, if he does not, he shall know, that at the Calhoun caucus in Columbia, the term "Military Chieftian" was bandied about more flippantly than by Henry Clay, and that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun were most active in giving it currency, and I know personally that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams' pretensions until Mr. Clay declared for him.* He well knew that Clay would not have declared for Adams without it was well understood that he, Calhoun, was to be put down if Adams' influence could effect it. If he was not friendly to his election, why did he suffer his paper to be purchased up by Adams' printer, without making some stipulation in favor of Jackson? If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit, by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please. I am, dear sir, your friend,

And most obedient servant.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALFRED BALCH, Esq.

A true and exact copy, (noted in the handwriting of Gen. Newman.)

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* Mr. Crawford's assertion that *he knew personally* what he here affirms, renders it proper to make a few remarks. How he could have had any personal knowledge of what he states, I am at a loss to understand. Our political intercourse had ceased for years. We had none subsequent to the fall of 1821, and in fact none of any kind after that, beyond the mere ordinary civilities of life.

My course in relation to the point in question was very different from what he states. When my name was withdrawn from the list of Presidential candidates, I assumed a perfectly neutral position between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. I was decidedly opposed to a congressional caucus; as both these gentlemen were also; and as I bore very friendly personal and political relations to both, I would have been very well satisfied with the election of either. When they were both returned to the House of Representatives, I found myself placed in a new relation to them. I was elected Vice President by the people, and a sense of propriety forbade my interference in the election in the House; yet I could not avoid forming an opinion as to the principles that ought to govern the choice of the House. This opinion was early formed, long before I had the least intimation of the course of the prominent individual referred to by Mr. Crawford, and was wholly independent of what might be his course, or that of any other individual. What the principle is that in my opinion ought to govern the House of Representives in the case of a contested election, I leave to be inferred from my subsequent course. So completely did my opinion depend on what I considered a sound principle in the abstract, that had the position of the two leading candidates before the House been reversed, it would not have influenced my course in the least degree.

As to the reason by which Mr. Crawford endeavors to sustain what he affirms he *personally knew*, I deem them wholly unworthy of notice.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States. MAY 13, 1830.

SIR: That frankness which, I trust, has always characterised me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, Esq., which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission, you will perceive, is authorised by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had heretofore understood to be correct, requires that it should be brought to your consideration. They are different from your letter to Governor Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th of May, 1818, where you state "General Jackson is vested with full power to conduct the war in the manner he may judge best;" and different, too, from your letters to me at that time, which breathe throughout a spirit of approbation and friendship, and particularly the one in which you say, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." My object in making this communication is to announce to you the great surprise which is felt, and to learn of you whether it be possible that the information given is correct; whether it can be, under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in the cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was but executing the *wishes* of the Government, and clothed with the authority to "conduct the war in the manner I might judge best."

You can, if you please, take a copy: the one enclosed you will please return to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

Copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, enclosed in the above.

WOODLAWN, 30th April, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th was received by Sunday's mail, together with its enclosure. I recollect having conversed with you at the time and place, and upon the subject, in that enclosure stated, but I have not a distinct recollection of what I said to you, but I am certain there is one error in your statement of that conversation to Mr. ———. I recollect distinctly what passed in the cabinet meeting, referred to in your letter to Mr. ——.

Mr. Calhoun's proposition in the cabinet was that General Jackson should be punished in some form, or reprimanded in some form, I am not positively certain which. As Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest General Jackson, I feel confident that I could not have made use of that word in my relation to you of the circumstances which transpired in the cabinet, as I have no recollection of ever having designedly misstated any transaction in my life, and most sincerely believe I never did. My apology for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter I always believed was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun. In stating the arguments of Mr. Adams to induce Mr. Monroe to support General Jackson's conduct throughout, adverting to Mr. Monroe's apparent admission, that if a young officer had acted so he might be safely punished, Mr. Adams said that if General Jackson had acted so, that if he was a subaltern officer, *shooting was too good for him*. This, however, was said with a view of driving Mr. Monroe to an unlimited support of what General Jackson had done, and not with an unfriendly view to the General. Indeed my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such a one, he could find it; and went directly to his cabinet and brought the letter out. In it General Jackson approved of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia island and Galveztown, and gave it also as his opinion that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States.—He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide; but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility upon himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered. He replied no; for that he he had no recollection of having received it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the General, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after this letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made his proposition to the cabinet for punishing the General. You may show this letter to Mr. Calhoun, if you please. With the foregoing corrections of what passed in the cabinet, your account of it to Mr. —— is correct. Indeed there is but one inaccuracy in it, and one omission. What I have written beyond them is a mere amplification of what passed in the cabinet. I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter of the General to the President; yet that letter had a most important bearing upon the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly in the minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none upon the mind of Mr. Calhoun; for it made no change in his conduct.

I am, dear sir, your friend,
And most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH.

A true copy from the original in my possession.
May 12, 1830. JOHN FORSYTH.

WASHINGTON, 13th May, 1830.

SIR:—Agreeable to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed William H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note of this instant, handed to me this morning by Mr. Donelson, of which I have retained a copy, in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leasure will permit, you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which it refers. In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair, while at the same time I cannot but express my gratification that the secret and mysterious attempts which have been making by false insinuations, for years, for political purposes, to injure my character, are at length brought to light.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Crockett, during the discussion on Friday, on Mrs. Decatur's bill, stated that he was requested in this House, last year, by a government officer, to vote for the claim, and to justify himself by the message of the President. The Executive influence brought to operate on this bill failed to extort a dishonest vote from Mr. Crocket, who declared that he could not vote for it from a feelling of sympathy, while so many females equally meritorious, having equal claims on the government, and being in equal distress, are overlooked.

We have here a specific charge that Executive influence has been employed in pushing forward this claim. We know that the President recommended it to the attention of Congress. And do we require any further evidence that the Executive has the disposition to encroach on the province and direct the dicisions of the Legislative branch of the government; and if the people should be so infatuated as to re-elect him for another term, is there not strong reason to fear that Executive influence will be hereafter felt in the Legislative Councils of the Union.

This is a violation of the Constitution in a point to which public attention has not before been invited. It may be well for the people to pause, and reflect, when called on to give their votes for President.—*Nat. Jour.*

Provision for Revolutionary Soldiers.—The House of Representatives, in pursuance of its generous resolution of the preceding day, devoted nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting assiduously to the consideration of bills for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The greater part of the time was bestowed on a bill making general provision for such of the reliques of the Revolutionary army as have not been embraced by former acts; and our readers will observe with satisfaction, that the provisions of the bill have been extended also to the surviving *Militia* of the Revolution—thus, for the first time, and after various efforts, comprehending that meritorious class of our Revolutionary defenders in the bounty of their country. The bill also makes the relief which it provides, go back, and take effect from the first of January 1830. The news of this act of the Representatives, will cheer the heart of many a worn-down veteran, and send a beam of comfort into the gloom of the little span that separates him from the grave.

Besides the above measure of relief, the House persevered in the good work, until it had got through fifty-five bills providing relief for individual cases, not coming within the general pension laws.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the New York American.

It was about the year 1770, during the commotions which agitated the kingdom of Poland, that the King of Prussia first planned the partition of her territories. The plague by which she was then desolated affording a pretence for the Emperor of Austria to advance his troops as a *cordon sanitaire* within her borders, was a sufficient temptation to induce that Power to come in for a share of the proposed division, and the Empress of Russia, acceding to the project, a treaty of partition was carried into effect in the year 1773.

Having thus dismembered the fairest provinces of a country to which one of the partitioning powers had formerly been in a state of vassalage, which had dictated the terms of a conqueror to another, and given a sovereign to the third, they proceeded to fix a government upon her remaining territories, which, by fomenting civil dissentions, would make them too an easy prey at some future opportunity. Poland, while with a solemn mockery she was declared "free and independent," was still left the proud name of a Republic, and foreign candidates were to be excluded from her elective throne. The executive power was lodged in a permanent council; but the antiquated feudal privileges of the nobility were confirmed, and the prerogatives of their order rendered so exorbitant, as completely to divorce their interest from those of the body of the people, and leave the actual power in their hands.

These elements of discord and disunion, however, operated differently from what was expected by the partitioning courts. The Poles have ever been a people remarkable for their patriotism and love of liberty, and the utter subjugation of their country, which was now threatened, was sufficient to bind together a distracted people, and call out their united energies. Stanislaus Augustus, who was at the head of the government, was a man admirably qualified to reconcile the jarrings of faction, and improve the condition of the Republic; and, guided by the experience of his eventful life, he gradually prepared the nation for a reform, in which the most prominent feature of its constitution was involved. This decisive measure, which was brought forward in the Diet by the Count Potoski (1783) and carried by a large vote, was no less than the abolition of the *Permanent Council*, together with all the regulations of 1775 and '76. The next proceeding was the appointment of a committee to form a constitution, in the autumn of the same year; and this revolutionary movement was followed up by a convention of yeomanry and burghers, assembled to assert their ancient privileges, and secure a just share of consideration in the State. A proclamation was then addressed to the country, in which it was stated that Poland had withdrawn herself from a foreign yoke, and resumed her independence, and that hostile powers must no longer build a hope upon misunderstandings and divisions among her children.

The new constitution not meeting with the approval of the Empress of Russia, she took an early opportunity, setting forth the most frivolous pretences for hostility, to show her displeasure by declaring war upon Poland (May, 1792.)

The Russians first entered the Polish territory with an army of sixty thousand troops, among which were a few expatriated Noblemen, the wretched remnant of a broken faction, whose rights the Court of St. Petersburgh affected to support as those of the majority of the Polish nation. To make head against these, Prince Poniatowsky advanced with 20,000 men, ill armed and equipped, and with scarcely an apology for a camp equipage, yet burning with military ardor and eager to engage the foes of their country. The Russians, though five to one, were unable to withstand the dauntless bravery of the Poles. They were discomfitted and beaten with much slaughter. This brilliant affair was followed up by repeated successes. The Polish cavalry consisted entirely of gentlemen mounted on thorough bred horses, spirited and fiery as themselves, who charged the Russian serfs with an impetuous valor that was irresistible. A chosen body of Muscovite horse, amounting to 8000 men, were entirely cut to pieces in one engagement by this gallant band. But these victories effected no sensible dimunition of the hordes of disciplined banditti that were poured n upon this unhappy country. The Russians spread themselves into all parts of Poland. They become masters of her principal cities, and, advancing upon Warsaw, called out fresh energies and more determined valor from their obstinate foe. These, although the soul of a Kosciusko animated the desperate struggle, were bnt the last convulsions of an expiring nation. The Poles, compelled by disparity of numbers to lay down their arms to the Russians, submitted with sullen mortification to the terms of the Court of St. Petersburgh. Their Constitution was annulled, and their fortresses garrisoned with Muscovite soldiery. Still, however, though subjected to a foreign army, they conceived themselves existing as a distinct nation, and trusted to preserve the remnant of their country unmolested. In the following year, however, (1793,) Prussia seized upon one of her frontier towns; and, being upheld in the usurpation by Austria, the whole designs of "The Partitioning Powers" developed themselves. The Empress of Russia avowed her intentions to annex the territories of the Poles, which were contiguous to hers, to her own dominions; and with an insolent disregard for human rights, to which the annals of the world afford no parallel, the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Vienna, proceeded to the task of dismembering a Nation, without a voice in Europe being raised to disturb the unhallowed rites of this most audacious sacrilege. But another throe was reserved for their victim ere vitality was to depart in its severed members. After the national councils of Poland had, in the affecting language of their protest, consigned the country to posterity—"trusting that means might be found at some happier period to rescue it from oppression and slavery"—there was one still found to strike a blow in her hopeless cause. Kosciusko, with a handfull of troops, threw such apprehension into the invading powers—lest their prey should yet escape them—that he once more drew their combined forces upon him. After several desperate engagements he was at last, in a fatal action in which three horses were killed under him, struck from the saddle and made a prisoner. Suwarrow then forced his way through an intrepid resistance into Warsaw; and the tragedy closed with the indiscriminate massacre of twenty thousand Poles in the streets of their capital.

The final partition of Poland was afterwards effected at their leisure, by the allied courts,—the other powers of Europe still looking with apathy upon the outrage.

Entertainment at the Mansion House.—On Friday, a very splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, on the occasion of the swearing in of the new Alderman of Farrington Within Ward, to between 60 and 70 distinguished persons, and amongst whom were the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Russia, his Majesty's Attorney General, Baron Bolland, and several of the Aldermen and leading members of the Corporation.

After the usual toasts, the health of the Lord Mayor was drank.

After returning thanks, his Lordship, in proposing the health of the American Ambassador to Russia, said that he was happy in the recollection that it had been always the pride of the possessors of the Mansion House to entertain any distinguished foreigner who might visit the city, and he had now the happines of tendering the hospitalities of that house to an eminent and able foreigner, who sat by his side. Foreigner, did he say? No, he would call him brother—for in speaking of an American, he was speaking of one who was descended from the same parentage, who spoke the same language, and who possessed the same love of liberty which was the birthright of every Briton—(cheers.)

Mr. Randolph returned thanks in a very elegant speech. He was peculiarly happy in being associated with the citizens of the great metropolis of England, who, as well as those of his country, were descended from the Anglo-Saxons, who spoke the same language, which was so extensively and vigorously spread over both hemispheres, and which would continue to increase and to be used as the vehicle of the grand inspirations of liberty when every other language should be consigned to the tomb, and be only found amongst the recollections of posterity—(cheers.) With every wish for the prosperity of the city of London, and with the deepest sense of gratitude for the hospitality and friendship with which his Lordship had honored him, he returned thanks for America, and for himself, one of the humblest of its citizens, (cheers.)

The next toast was Baron Bollard, &c. &c.—*London Morn. Her. Deb.* 27.

"We remember," says the editor of the London Morning Chronicle, (Dec. 23d) "a sanctified stage coach proprietor, of the Belle Sauvage, who, from religious scruples, would not run his horses on a Sunday; he hired those of a less pious neighbour, and fancied that he thereby saved his conscience and reputation with his brethren."—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	3¾†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¼†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6½§	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	6 a 6½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½†
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 5¾†
Candles, lb.	8§		6d 6¼
Copperas	2½ a 3†		4d 7½†
Cheese	5§†	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 22†	medium do.	$1 75†
Flour, bbl.	$3 50†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3¼ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	10½a11
hatcheled,	10†	prime,	$9
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45†	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5†
New herring,	$ 9§	do. Kentucky	4½†
shad,	12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	56½§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	28 a 31†	Salt,	$2 50†
corn	31 a 33§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	3a 5¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	85	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	35 a 60*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$80†	new	20a21†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$23 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ROBERT DONNELL.

January 4, 1831.—w3mo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN.

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

GUM SHELLAC, of a superior quality, for sale by the case or smaller quantity.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
February 15—w3t

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, containing Ten Acres of Land, adjoining East Liberty. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The Dwelling House is a two story frame, 36 by 22 feet; well finished, with a cellar under one half, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also, a frame Wash House, Stable, Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c and a variety of well selected Fruit Trees, Bush Fruit, &c. &c. It will be sold low for Cash, as the subscriber intends removing from this part of the country. Apply on the premises, to

Dec. 3—eowtlM. JAMES JONES.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street: he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—3mw.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants, and others inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No 59.

JAMES GRAY,
January 25—w5t Fourth street.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON

HAS just received a large assortment of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES; Family, Patent and Horse Medicines; Paints; Essential Oils; Varnishes; Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and Spices; Surgeons' Instruments; Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures; Spring and Plain Lancets; Mortars and Pestles; Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug line, carefully selected from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and warranted genuine; which, being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

*** BITTERS of a superior quality, for tavern keepers

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1831.

OUR RIVERS.—On Tuesday last, the 22d inst. the river was open below the Monongahela bridge, and on that day, and during the early part of Wednesday, several steam boats left our port for Louisville and other ports below. During the afternoon of Wednesday, the ice in the Monongahela river, above the bridge, started: the river is now high and full of ice, so that the navigation is again interrupted. We have no doubt that the river will again be in navigable order to-morrow, or the day after, at the farthest.—Perhaps it may be worthy of notice, that both last year and this year, navigation commenced on the 22d of February.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Richmond Whig states, that letters received in that city, confirm the statement that this man is a candidate for Congress, and we publish to-day, an account of his appearance at a feast in London, on the twenty-fourth of December last. Mr. Van Buren, in his message, officially announced that Mr. Randolph's health was seriously impaired by his *public services*, and Mr. Cambreleng gave an eloquent account of the expected death of this veteran, and of the hovering of the "bald vulture" and croaking raven over his corpse. Mr. Randolph, however, seems determined to retain his usual health, in spite of the declarations of Mr. Van Buren, and the eloquence of Mr. Cambreleng. He is hearty enough to attend an Alderman's feast in London; he is well enough to stand a poll for Congress, and expects to be well enough to represent his district next winter, and attend to the interests of his immediate constituents, but not well enough to attend to the interests of the whole nation.—Truly, there is something so ludicrous in the whole history of this mission, that we are sometimes almost tempted to forget the misconduct of those who selected the minister, and take a hearty laugh at the good natured *gullibility* of our people.—But, the extravagant waste of public money, the base prostitution of the dignity of this high office, and the barefaced attempt to bribe a state, by such a gift, to such a man, are well calculated to check such mirth.

THE FLOUR TRADE.—We publish to day, an interesting extract from the Cleaveland Herald, and another from the Report of the Commissioners of the Welland canal, both of which we think are worthy the serious attention of our readers. It seems to become manifest, that the recent arrangement of our intercourse with the British Islands, will direct much of the trade of Ohio and the lake country, to Montreal.

By the old schedule of duties in the British Islands, the duty on flour taken from Canada to Jamaica, or any other British West India Islands, was 22 cents per barrel; and on the same flour, if taken from New York or Philadelphia, it was *one dollar and eleven cents* per barrel. Now, if flour can be delivered at Montreal as cheap by the Welland canal, as it can be at New York, surely the difference of eighty-nine cents in the duty on the barrel must give the Canadian merchants a decided advantage in the British West India Islands. This advantage, however, will be greatly increased, if the schedule of duties proposed last fall in parliament, by Mr. Herries, and postponed until the 15th of February, should be passed. This bill proposes to permit the introduction of flour from Canada into the British West India Islands, *free of duty*, and to raise the duty on flour from the United States to $1 33½ per barrel. The trade between Canada and the British West India Islands is confined entirely to *British vessels*.

If the British government should prove successful in their schemes, and it is very probable that they will, the result will be this, all the produce required for the British West India Islands will be taken from Ohio and the northern counties of Pennsylvania and New York, to Montreal, and from thence shipped in British vessels to their islands; thus, giving those vessels a monopoly of this business. This, however, will not be the only injury which our country will sustain by the new arrangement of the West India trade. A vast amount of the produce of Ohio and the Western counties of Pennsylvania will be diverted down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, instead of proceeding by the Pennsylvania or New York canal to one of our own cities. Thus, in the first place, depriving our canals of the tolls; our boat owners of the freights; our merchants of their profits; and, finally, the shippers, of the advantage of transportation to market. We know what will be the difference in the cost of transportation from Montreal and from New York to Jamaica.

The following statements will show the difference of duties on a cargo of twelve hundred barrels of flour in a British West India Island, when taken from Canada or New York, under the *old* schedule of duties.

From N. York, the duty on 1200 barrels, will be	$1,332
From Montreal, the duty will be	264
	$1068

If the bill proposed by Mr. Herries should pass, then 1200 bbls. of flour from New York will pay duties to the amount of $1,600, and from Montreal, will be admitted *duly free*.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—Believing the correspondence between these two gentlemen, to be a matter of general interest, we will place the whole of it before our readers, as rapidly as we can. The correspondence occupies about twenty columns of the Telegraph. We advise our readers to preserve the papers containing this correspondence, being satisfied that it is only the beginning of an angry and tedious controversy, in the course of which, frequent reference to these documents will be made. Mr. Calhoun has placed Mr. Crawford in a light so disadvantageous, and indeed so disgraceful, that if he has the slightest regard for his reputation, he cannot remain silent.

In the address to the people of the United States, Mr. Calhoun has the following language: "The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies, long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful *instrument* by which to operate, and it was *early directed against me*." This direct assertion that Mr. Crawford was the mere *instrument* in the hands of designing men, is fully confirmed by the circumstances which attended the letter of Mr. Crawford, in its passage from the writer to Mr. Calhoun. Who those designing men were, may be inferred, from the following sentence in Mr. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch:—"When *Mr. Van Buren* and *Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit* last April, &c."—Our readers, no doubt, all recollect the celebrated jaunt of this noun and adjective to Georgia, in the spring of 1827. There were many surmises as to its objects at that time. Can we now hesitate to believe that they went to Georgia to embitter Mr. Crawford still more against Mr. Calhoun, and to filch his secrets. "I authorised them," says Mr. Crawford, "to make those opinions known." Must they not have evinced some willingness to use that authority? Would Mr. Crawford have volunteered to give this intelligence, and this authority to circulate it, unless those gentlemen evinced some eagerness to receive his communications? Is it usual to give authority to circulate intelligence which has been heard with indifference?

Mr. Calhoun, in his appeal, mentions that operations commenced against him with this letter of the 14th of December 1827. We think the operations must have began earlier, perhaps very soon after Mr. Van Buren's trip to Woodlawn. From the introduction of Mr. Crawford's letter, it appears that Mr. Balch had a previous knowledge of his opinions, and had written to him, to request a "*public expression*" of them; so that the letter of 14th Dec. is probably not the first from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch upon this subject.

This letter of Mr Crawford to A. Balch affords a powerful argument against the truth of his subsequent statements, in relation to the conduct of Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet, which we are surprised that Mr. Calhouu overlooked. "The only difficulty," says Mr. Crawford, "that this state has upon that subject is, that if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess, I am not apprehensive of such a result." He then proceeds to give reasons why Calhoun could not have any influence, and to show that he was formerly hostile to the General. Now, if he had then had the least knowledge of the alleged and marked hostility of Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson in 1818, could a more powerful argument have been used to weaken the apprehended influence of the Vice President? Mr. Crawford labors hard to prove that Mr. Calhoun was hostile to the President, even the sale of the Washington Republican to an Adams' printer, is urged as evidence of this hostility. When he was so hard run for arguments, is it presumable that he would have overlooked the decisive fact of Mr. Calhoun's conduct in the Cabinet?

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7, 1831.

HON. HARMAR DENNY—

SIR:—Herewith you will receive a memorial to the National Legislature, on the subject of our Indian affairs. It was with feelings of no usual gratification that we recognised in your vote, at the last Session of Congress, on the celebrated Indian bill, a determination to support the honor and the faith of the nation, and the inviolability of its engagements. We therefore take pleasure in making you the organ of our memorial to Congress on this agitated and important subject.

We request that you will lay the memorial before Congress, at the earliest opportunity.

Respectfully, we remain
Your friends and fellow citizens,
JOHN GRAHAM,
BENJ. DARLINGTON,
JOHN IRWIN,
M. ALLEN,
LEWIS HUTCHINSON,
R. N. HAVENS,
SAMUEL CHURCH.

H. R. Feb. 14, 1831.

GENTLEMEN,—I had the honor of presenting to the House of Representatives, this morning, the memorial from the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, on the subject of our Indian affairs: It was referred to the appropriate committee, and ordered to be printed.

In your letter to myself, which accompanied the memorial, you were pleased to notice in a flattering manner my vote on the Indian bill of last session. For this expression of your favorable opinion, I return my sincere thanks.—The approbation of the virtuous and intelligent, next to an approving conscience, is the highest reward for public services. I shall indeed be happy to deserve the one, by obeying the dictates of the other. While my fellow citizens honor me with a seat in the national councils, and I am called upon to legislate in relation to the remnant of the original possessors of our soil, my humble efforts shall always be directed to maintain inviolate the principles of justice, humanity, and good faith.

I rejoice that this course accords with that magnanimity and exalted christian philanthropy which distinguished the great founder of my native state, and with the sacred principles which the "great and good Onas" constantly inculcated, and religiously observed in his intercourse with the Indians.—To a son of Pennsylvania, there cannot be presented a nobler and brighter example rest assured, gentlemen, I, for one, will cherish and honor it.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
HARMAR DENNY.

To Messrs. John Graham, Benjamin Darlington, John Irwin, M. Allen, Lewis Hutchinson, R. N. Havens, and Samuel Church.

From the Pennsylvania Register.

MAJOR GRANT'S DEFEAT.

Copy of a Letter containing an account of the Defeat, of Major Grant, before Fort Du Quesne in 1758. FORT DU QUESNE, Nov. 26th, 1758.

SIR,—Our march has been attended with innumerable difficulties, a country wild and desolate, through and across mountains, where civilized man had never trod, by Indian paths almost impracticable and harrassed at every step by merciless savages, who, hidden from view, would pour forth their deadly shot with impunity. As we approached the Fort, the danger of a surprise became greater; the recollection of the defeat of Braddock made us cautious; I ordered Major Grant who was in the advance to guard against ambuscades. That officer with three hundred men approached the Fort on the supposition that the French had withdrawn, when suddenly the hostile Indians rose on each side and poured forth a destructive fire and the Garrison, numerous and strong, rallied out and made a fierce and violent attack; the attack was on every side but Grant ordered a retreat, the men formed a compact band and awed the assailants by a resolute and determined combat. Many were killed, many were taken prisoners, but the success of the enemy met with a powerful check, for they came in contact with the body of the army being led on with skill and circumspection; met them boldly and compelled them to give up their attempts; the retreat of Grant was the last success of the enemy, they were convinced that all hopes of saving the Fort were fruitless; they withdrew to the Fort, destroyed most of the works, and went down the Ohio, in number exceeding five hundred men. On the 24th the English Flag waved triumphantly over Fort Du Quesne. In the third year after the commencement of hostilities about that fortification, it fell into our hands after having kindled so fierce a flame in so destructive a war.—With the change of masters it has assumed the name of Fort Pitt, and Pittsburgh the propriety of which is too evident to require a justification of the change; the plans of operation have been judicious, extensive, vigorous and successful. My health is still delecate.

With sentiments of respect
I remain yours, &c.
FORBES.

The rage for purchasing Wheat by agents from the East, and *Canada*, is producing an excellent effect throughout our state, not only giving the growers a handsome compensation for their labors, but cooling down the virulent opposition which has heretofore prevailed to the Ohio Canal.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CONGRESS.

February 17.—There was but little business of a public nature transacted in the Senate. Several messages in writing having been received from the President of the United States on the day previous, so soon as the morning business was over, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business with closed doors. Two memorials from Clarke county, Indiana, were presented by Mr. Hendricks, against the removal of the Indians, and against the transportation of the Sunday mail. Mr. Burnet submitted a communication from Governor M'Arthur, of Ohio, transmitting an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, for the preservation and repair of the National Road in that State, and to which they solicited the concurrence of Congress.

The discussion on the resolution to print 6,000 copies of the Reports of the Committee on the Judiciary, was renewed in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Foster continued the discussion until the expiration of the hour. The bills which had been ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day, were read a third time and passed. Among these was the Bill supplementary to the Act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which includes the Militia, &c. employed during the Revolution. The House, subsequently, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, acted on the Bill making appropriations for the Naval service—the Bill making appropriations for the Military service—the Bill for the improvement of certain harbors—the Bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1831—the Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department—the Bill making appropriations for certain works of Internal Improvement—the Bill making appropriations for the Engineers, Ordnance; and Quarter Master's Departments—all of which were reported as amended to the House.

February 18.—In the Senate, a memorial from the inhabitants of Wilmington, Delaware, was presented by Mr. Nandan, against the removal of the Custom House from that city. Mr. Grundy, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the laying out and constructing a Post Road from Line Creek, Alabama, to Chatahoochee, in Georgia. The bill to authorise the inhabitants of Lonisiana to enter the back lands in that State; and the bill to create the office of a Surveyor of the Public Lands in Louisiana, were read a third time and passed; as was also the joint resolution in relation to certain evidence to be admitted by the different Executive Departments, in the adjudication of all claims under any act of Congress. Mr. Burnet, agreeably to the notice he had given, introduced a bill declaratory of the assent of Congress to the act of the General Assembly of Ohio, relative to the National Road in that State. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government was taken up for consideration, and the several amendments to it were discussed till a late hour.

Appropriation Bill.—Mr. Tazewell moved to strike out the clause providing for payment of the salary of the Minister to Constantinople. He contended that the Minister had been *illegally and unconstitutionally appointed, it being done without the advice and consent of the Senate.* The discussion lasted till the hour of adjournment, and was conducted by Messrs. Tazewell, Smith, of Maryland, Chambers, Bell, Kane, King, and Sanford.

The business transacted in the House of Representatives was, with the exception of some private bills, confined to the action of the House on the bills making appropriations for the Naval service—the Military service—Fortifications, and the improvement of Harbors, which were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.—*National Journal.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Education Bill.—This important bill passed the House on Friday by a vote of 71 to 22.—Very little alteration has been made in the bill by the House. A few alterations were made respecting the city and county of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that it will pass the Senate.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Appropriation Bill, as it has passed the Senate on Friday.

Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia,	$600,000
Canal from Middletown to Columbia,	116,170
Canal from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburgh, and Railroad over the Allegheny,	700,000
West Branch Canal,	200,000
North Branch Canal,	100,000
Beaver and Shenango,	100,000
French Creek Feeder,	50,000
South Western Turnpikes,	125,000
	$2,001,170

WESTERN TRADE.

We give below an extract from the Report of the Welland Canal Commissioners, displaying their contemplated arrangements for business the ensuing season; and refer the reader to the advertisement in an other column of the agent of the Welland Canal Company for more particular information as to mode and manner of reaching market through that route.

Every one interested in the welfare of Ohio, or any portion of our country, whose products seek a market through Lake Erie, will be gratified with a prospect from any source, of increased prices for such products, or enhanced facilities for transporting them to market. Under these circumstances, we shall give our readers such information as we possess upon the subject.

Ohio, having many years afforded large quantities of produce, which have been increased from year to year with the improvements of the country, until her exportations have become a yearly source of immense revenue, which, together with her importations, affords a livelyhood for thousands of her citizens engaged in their transportation, it is therefore not only an object of interest to this state generally, but particularly to produce growers and transporters, to learn that a new and cheaper route is presented them for reaching market, and *one through which they are promised a communication twenty or thirty days earlier in the spring than by the original one.*

We are warranted in saying, that contracts for *freight between this village and New York, via the Welland Canal, may be made at 25 cts. per barrel cheaper than by the way of Buffalo; and to Montreal by the Welland, 25 cents per barrel cheaper than the usual price to N. York by the Erie Canal.*

A reduction in the prices of transportation, and an early communication are not the only probable advantages of this new route. By it the Montreal market is opened to us, which has heretofore been almost inaccessible, and the growing rivalry between that city and New York must continue to keep up the prices of Western produce, and *we very much doubt if New York will be able to compete with Montreal without a reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal.* In proof of this position, we cite the facts, *that wheat is worth $1,60 per bushel in Montreal, and but $1,50 in New-York, and that Canada capitalists already have their agents in this country purchasing produce at the highest prices, and will have agents at the mouth of Grand River, in Canada, prepared to give the Montreal prices,* deducting transportation, immediately on the opening of navigation. This trade they will be the better able to sustain from the advantages they enjoy under the late Colonial Trade Regulations between this country and Great Britain, by which Produce may be taken into the northern, and through them into the southern Colonies on terms which cannot be obtained by shipping the same produce direct from an American port, presenting the singular fact that produce merchants of Ohio may make shipments to the West Indies, via the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, the Rideau Canal, and Montreal, with an equal prospect of profit with the merchants of the seaboard; and should the bill recinding the duty on Wheat, introduced into the British House of Commons, but withdrawn on the change of the Ministry to have been again presented on the 15th of February, pass without any material alterations, no competition can be maintained in that article.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

From the Cleaveland Herald.

WELLAND CANAL.

The report of the Welland Canal Commissioners has reached us, through the St. Catharine's Journal.

After noticing the disappointments of last year, from a want of boats and other causes, the Report says:—

"The Directors have now made arrangements to remedy this inconvenience, in the ensuing season; they are erecting store-houses for the reception of property, at Dunville, (Grand river,) Robinson, (deep cut.) and Port Dalhousie; and they are building large covered boats that will carry 6 or 700 barrels of flour.

As soon as Lake Erie is free from ice above the Grand river, buoys will be placed to the eastward of the channel, and three lights kept in range with them, for the guidance of vessels. From thence a daily line of boats will ply to Port Dalhousie, which will be in readiness at the period above stated; and if the season is an ordinary one, the *produce taken by this route may be either in the Montreal or New York market before it will be possible to reach Buffalo or Fort Erie.*

After the Niagara river is open, such vessels as are adapted for the navigation of both lakes, will, of course, proceed direct from lake Erie to Oswego."

From the National Gazette.

The editor of the Washington Telegraph has made, in his paper of Tuesday last, a collection of articles from ministerial papers, in reference to the election of President, and allegations which have been uttered against him, of defection from General Jackson. We proceed to state some parts of his reply, because they throw light upon intrigues and designs in relation to the office of the President. Nothing seems to us more certain than that the General would not have been asked to allow himself to be re-elected, nor the Globe "permitted to say" that he would serve again, if satisfactory arrangements could have been made for an immediate successor. In reply to the accusations of the New York Enquirer and the Globe against Vice President Calhoun and his friends in Congress, the Telegraph observes—

"We object to the highly offensive feature of this article, which, though it does not name, is intended to apply to the presiding officer of the Senate. The insinuation we believe to be destitute of the least shadow of truth. No individual is more incapable than the one alluded to, of entering into any intrigue or secret combination." * * *

"There is no foundation for the charge that a combination of ambitious individuals, professedly his friends (General Jackson's,) in both Houses of Congress, have undertaken to thwart his measures; suspend his nominations, and intimidate him from the fulfilment of his honest purposes to the people." We believe that there has been, on the part of those who are thus assailed, a sincere and strong desire to support the measures of his administration, and to carry him through it with honor to himself, and profit to his country." * * *

"We object to the article copied in the New York Courier from the New Hampshire Patriot, because it will be considered, whether it be so or not, that it comes from the late editor of that paper, who is now a member elect of the Senate, and, in that view, particularly offensive to the body with which he is soon to be intimately connected; and because, so far as they relate to those members of the Senate to whom they are applied, and the more especially so far as they relate to an individual of that body for whom they are supposed to be particularly intended, the remarks are unjust. Few public men have ever been freer from a factious spirit, or devoted with more patriotic feelings to the discharge of their duty."

With regard to himself, the editor of the Telegraph proceeds thus:—

We come now to a more humble subject. *WE are charged with enmity to General Jackson and his re-election!* This charge, to say the least, comes with an ill grace from those who were either hostile to that distinguished individual, or vascillating at the very time that we were devoting our whole time and faculties, and staked our future prospects fearlessly upon the issue of his election! The objection to us is not, in reality, because there is now, or ever has been, a doubt of our support of General Jackson. *It is because we have refused to commit ourselves, in a particular quarter, upon the question of his Successor."*

"Had we, instead of repelling an early attempt to commit the country upon the question of who ought to be the SUCCESSOR of Gen. Jackson, acquiesced therein, we should never have heard a whisper of enmity to him. No; it was our refusal to respond to that article, and unite in the attempt to sacrifice an individual; who, to say the least of him, contributed as much as any other to the success of the party in power, and who, by the excellence of his private life, his past public services, experience, and patriotism, has the highest claims upon the country, which has caused these insinuations and charges, intended to weaken us in the confidence of the people."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Birdsall, on the 31st ult. which was adopted.—*Warren Pa. Union.*

"*Resolved*, That the standing committee on canals and internal improvements, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law, requiring the canal commissioners to cause to be made a minute survey, and comparative estimate of the expense of a communication between the Erie canal and the Allegheny river; first, by a canal from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania line, by the way of Lodi, and the valley of the Conewango creek; second, by a canal from the village of Dunkirk, in the county of Chautauque, through the valley of the Cossadaga; third, by a railroad from the village of Mayville, at the head of Chautauque lake, and thence by the improvement of the outlet of the said lake, by a dock-water navigation for steamboats, or a canal along the same, and the Conewango creek, as shall be deemed most expedient."

The Washington Telegraph of the 16th inst. contains a speech of Mr. Alexander, in Virginia, in defence of Mr. Randolph's case. In glancing at it, we were struck with this sentence. "Was not Mr. Barlow allowed to leave France, and go into a foreign country for the benefit of his health, where he died?" This argues a remarkable ignorance of our diplomatic history. The facts are these, quoted from an authentic biographical sketch in the *Encyclopædia Americana.*

"Mr. Barlow, in 1811, when immersed in historical researches at Washington, was nominated, by the President, Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He applied himself with great diligence to the duties of his new station, and to negotiating a treaty of commerce and indemnification for former spoliations. In October, 1812, he was invited, by the Duke of Basano, to a conference with the Emperor Napoleon, at Wilna. He immediately set off on his mission, travelling day and night. The weather was unusually severe, and the whole country through which he passed, after leaving France, was so wasted by contending armies as scarcely to afford him a comfortable meal. In a state of exhaustion, from want of food and sleep, the sudden changes from extreme cold to the excessive heat of the small and crowded cottages of the Jews, the only taverns in Poland, produced a violent inflammation in the lungs. He rapidly sunk into a state of extreme debility and torpor, from which he never recovered. He died, December 22, 1812, at Zarnawies, an obscure village of Poland, in the neighborhood of Cracow."

Thus, it is seen that Mr. Barlow fell a victim to his official zeal; lost his health and his life by following the court to which he was sent, into the most inhospitable regions. His conduct forms the broadest contrast to that of Mr. Randolph; but it yields an argument in defence or palliation of the latter, quite as sound as any which we have yet ead.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New Steam Boat Water Wheel.—A method of a new water wheel for steam boats was exhibited yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, which is very ingenious, and appears to possess a considerable advantage in avoiding the objection of *backwater.* The buckets are permanently fasted only near the circumference of the wheel, while they are alternately fastened and loosened at the side towards the centre, by means of pauls, which are guided along an irregular groove in the side of the wheel by its revolution.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

It is stated in the Boston Gazette of the 9th inst that the Banks of that city "have agreed to receive and pay the small *Spanish* coins, in the way of change, at the following rates, on and after the 15th inst. viz: quarters at 24 cents each; eighths at 11 cents, and sixteenths at 5 cents. The pistareen now passes at 17 cents, and halves at 8 cents. Of the headed pistareens, the few now in circulation, will probably be brought up at a premium; they are worth not less than 20 cents.—Quarters from the mint of the United States will of course pass for 25 cents."

National Republican is an excellent designation for a *national* party in our republican Union. Let it be adopted every where, by all who would uphold the Federal Constitution; secure the independence and continuance of the Supreme Court; preserve a sound currency; possess a substantive and enlightened President of the United States; prevent offices from becoming the booty of mere partisans and parasites; and obtain a truly responsible and visible government. The proper object of all American citizens is the predominance of *sound principles* and *wise men* in the administration of public affairs.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A case was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, where a young gentleman of that city claimed damages of the proprietors of a Stage Coach, under the following circumstances. The Plaintiff, as it appeared in evidence, took passage in thier Coach last June to go to Wrentham; when the coach had proceeded as far as the neck between Boston and Roxbury, it upset, owing to the nut on the front wheel coming off, and through the Plaintiff under the stage coach, whereby both legs were broken. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon and continued till the Saturday following, when, after an impartial charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired; and, after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars.—National Gazette.*

The Washington Telegraph, referring to the Correspondence, regrets "the difference between the distinguished individuals," adding—

"In proportion to this regret, must be the indignation against all who have been the *plotters* and *movers* in reviving this almost forgotten subject, and exciting a controversy which could be of no possible advantage to the country, nor to any one except the contrivers themselves.—They undoubtedly anticipated their personal advantage in the affair; but if we do not greatly mistake, they have incurred a weight of responsibility from which there can be no escape.

"We say *plotters and contrivers;* for it is impossible to read the correspondence without a thorough conviction that the subject was revived for political purposes."

The bill entitled an act to incorporate the Washington and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company, passed the house of Representatives on the 17th inst.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Free Negroes in Virginia.—We are happy to observe that the bill, subjecting to a penalty any person who should instruct free negroes in the rudiments of learning, or even revelation, has been rejected by the House of Delegates, in Virginia. The subject gave rise to animated debate, in which the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who distinguished himself in his controversy with Mr. Owen, bore an active part.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Two days Later from England.—We have been politely favored by a mercantile friend, says the Boston Gazette, with a Halifax paper of the 5th inst. H. M. packet ship Rinaldo, 28 days from Falmouth, had arrived there, bringing London dates two days later than those received at N. Y. A London paper of the 6th January states, that all was tranquil at Paris, the latest accounts from that capital. A rumor of the death of the Emperor of Austria was afloat. Earl Grey had submitted a system of Parliamentary Reform to the King, and it had received the royal approbation: a dissolution of Parliament was expected. The Halifax Editor, it appears, had not time to make extracts from the London papers, but gave a hasty summary of their contents.

The receipts of the first *nine* weeks of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester, for *passengers alone* was upwards of £18,000.

Liberia.—By the brig Lady Washington, arrived in Lewistown Roads, Feb. 14, from La Guayra, Jan. 20, we have received the Liberia Herald of November 6 and December 6, brought to that port by the ship Carolinian, Captain Rugan, of Philadelphia. We make a few extracts:—

"On Wednesday last, the Anniversary of the Battle with the Natives was celebrated.—A procession was formed from the Agency House to the Methodist Church, which was escorted by the Volunteer companies. Oration by Mr. H. Teage.

Recent advices from the interior, inform us that a native war is now raging at the Marhoe between King Boatswain and the Bassa people—and that the former had succeeded in capturing many of the latter.

Since our last, advices have reached us of the capture of a large frigate built Slaver off Calabar by H. B. M. ship Primrose. She is now safely moored in Sierra Leone; she had but 500 slaves, about one third of her intended cargo, on board:—Also, of the capture of the schooner belonging to the late Don Miguel of P. Bass. She is also safely *moored* in Sierra Leone harbour.

Arrival of the Colonial Agent.—On Saturday the 4th instant, arrived in our port the ship Carolinian, 44 days from Norfolk, Va. Passengers, J. Mechlin, Jr. Colonial Agent, Dr. Humphreys, Assistant Agent, Rev. M. Skinner, Lady and child, and Mr. J. R. Dailey. The Carolinian also brings out upwards of one hundred emigrants, and an ample supply of goods for the agency."

Appointment by the Governor.

Mr. Samuel Pettigrew, to be an Alderman for the city of Pittsburgh, in place of Wm. Steele, deceased.

MARRIED,

On Monday Evening last, at the residence of the Rev. Charles Avery, in Allegheny town, by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Mr. GEORGE W. HOLDSHIP, of this city, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bryan, of Cecil county, Maryland.

TO-MORROW the 4th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in Philadelphia, and the result will be known in this city on Wednesday next. Capitals, $30,000—$10,000—$5,000—4,000—$3,000, &c. Total, $198,432!!

Whole tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $1,50; Eighths $1,25; for sale in great variety of numbers, by the package, single ticket, or share.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh; where have been sold and paid, prizes, amounting to upwards of $200,000!!

CHITTY ON CONTRACTS,

NEW EDITION, with copious notes of recent English and American Decisions; by *Francis J. Troubat:* Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets.
February 25.—2t

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NEW SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, adapted to Public Worship, and approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
February 25.—3t.

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON

FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner, and Cuddy;* and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and in the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods' Mellen's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for those articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

L. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JAMES CUDDY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—wtf

CABINET History, No. 5.—The History of the Netherlands; by Thomas Colley Grattan: Just received and for sale by
HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
Feb. 25.—2t.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloths. Feb. 25.—2mo.

TO LET,

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, in Front, between Market and Ferry streets. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of JOHN KELLY,
Feb. 24, 1831.—1mo. 50 Front street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Warden & Arthurs*, in the manufactory of Steam Engines, was dissolved on the 5th of February, 1831, by mutual consent. Those having claims against said firm, will present them for immediate payment, and those indebted will settle their respective accounts without delay.

JOHN B. WARDEN,
JOHN ARTHURS.

NOTICE.—The business will be continued, in all its branches, at the old stand, by JOHN ARTHURS, who has purchased the interest of J. B. Warden. Orders for Engines and Machinery, will be filled with usual promptness, and the work will be executed after the best and most approved patterns. Persons having orders for work or business transactions with the Steam Engine Manufactory, lately owned by Warden & Arthurs, will in future be pleased to direct to JOHN ARTHURS,
February 25.—tf Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—w4mo

LINSEED OIL WANTED, at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Fittsburgh, Feb. 15—w3t

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to MARK STACKHOUSE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors of the said Mark Stackhouse are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
REBECCA STACKHOUSE,
Administrators, &c. &c. of Mark Stackhouse, dec.
January 21, 1831—w8t.

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms.

JAMES WILSON.
Jan. 28.—wtf.

Extensive Sale of Queensware,

At the Pittsburgh Auction Rooms,

On Tuesday, 5th of April, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH take this method of informing Merchants, and Store Keepers generally, that they have made arrangements with some of the first houses in Staffordshire, England, to supply them with Queensware, so as to enable them to have Public Sales every Spring and Fall. The first sale of two hundred Crates, (well assorted,) will take place as above, and a liberal credit will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1831.—tf

THE UNDERSIGNED, successors to "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," having two extensive warehouses, lately built, in Second, near Wood street, Nos. 108 and 110; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to receive any Consignments directed to their care. They will devote their attention to the transaction of a General Commission Business;—particularly, to receiving and forwarding goods of every description, and purchasing and selling Western Produce and Manufactures.

They will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of "Pittsburgh" and other American Manufactures, at Manufacturer's prices.

Orders and Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 22, 1831—1y.

BACON.

100,000 LBS. Prime Kentucky BACON, for sale by H. MAC SHANE,

February 22—4t No. 76 Front street.

S. F. DARLINGTON & CO.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

ARE RECEIVING, and will open during this month, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c.

Together with SCYTHES of every kind, which they will sell low at wholesale.

N. B.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to us for more than six months, will do well to call and settle their accounts, and save costs.

February 8—6t S. P. D. & Co.

GREAT CURIOSITY,

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned men had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED.

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1830.

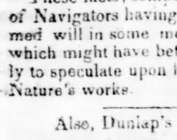
DOCTOR MOWRY having retired from the profession, the partnership heretofore existing between Doctors Mowry & Addison expired on the 7th inst. Feb 11, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR ADDISON has Removed to No. 43 Third street, between Market and Ferry, the house lately occupied by Benjamin Darlington.

February 11, 1831—8t

FOR NASHVILLE.

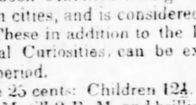


THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $15 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

A Share in a Valuable Printing Office

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the subscriber in the Frankfort Kentucky paper, called *The Commentator*, and the Printing Establishment connected with it, is offered for sale—possession to be given the first of April next.

The Newspaper is supported by a patronage quite liberal for this country, and in the hands of a popular editor, its circulation might be very much and profitably increased. The Printing Establishment is an extensive one for the situation in which it is located—containing *ample materials* for a large newspaper, weekly, or oftener, and for performing book, job, and fancy printing, *rapidly* and in the *most elegant and fashionable style*.—The interest now offered for sale consists of two thirds (undivided) of the whole property, with the sole right of managing the newspaper.—*The remaining interest* (it is understood) may be obtained on reasonable terms; and no sale will be made which shall not meet the assent of its proprietor.

To any person making application, personally, or by letter, post paid, with a view to purchase, every information necessary to form a correct estimate of the condition and prospects of the establishment will be frankly communicated.

The building in which the business is carried on, was built expressly for the purpose—the most commodious in the western country—and may be retained as long as the rent is promptly paid.

A liberal credit will be allowed for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, and other facilities may perhaps be afforded to the purchaser, upon satisfactory security. J. G. DANA.

Frankfort, Jan. 31, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		4,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, - $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

February 11, 1831.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

---

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by

BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.

Feb 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,	do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets

January 28, 1831—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets.

February 11—1mo

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

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NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four No. Lottery; Eight drawn ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. February 11, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.]

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room.

June 1.—tf. JNO. M'NEVIN.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Nobestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association.

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Aibree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

TO LET,

3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

February 4, 1830—tfA. *Allegheny*